

LIN

To **LINGER**. *v. a.* To protract; to draw out to length. Out of use.

I can get no remedy against this consumption of the purse. Borrowing only *lingers* and *lingers* it out, but the disease is incurable.

Shakeſp. Henry IV. p. i.

She *lingers* my deſires.

Let your brief plagues be mercy,

And *linger* not our ſure deſtructions on.

LINGERER. *n. f.* [from *linger*.] One who lingers.

LINGERINGLY. *adj.* [from *lingering*.] With delay; tediouſly.

Of poiſons, ſome kill more gently and *lingeringly*, others

more violently and ſpeedily, yet both kill.

LINGET. *n. f.* [from *linguet*; *lingot*, French.] A ſmall maſs

of metal.

Other matter hath been uſed for money, as among the

Lacedemonians, iron *lingets* quenched with vinegar, that they

may ſerve to no other uſe.

LINGO. *n. f.* [Portugueſe.] Language; tongue; ſpeech. A

low cant word.

I have thoughts to learn ſomewhat of your *lingo*, before I

croſs the ſea.

LINGUACIOUS. *ad.* [linguax, Latin.] Full of tongue; loqua-

cative.

LINGUADENTAL. *adj.* [lingua and dens, Latin.] Uttered by

the joint action of the tongue and teeth.

The *linguadentals* *f*, *v*, as alſo the *linguadentals* *th*, *dh*, he

will ſoon learn.

LINGUIST. *n. f.* [from *lingua*.] A man ſkilful in languages.

Though a *linguiſt* ſhould pride himſelf to have all the

tongues that Babel cleft the world into, yet, if he had not

ſtudied the ſolid things in them, as well as the words and

lexicons, he were nothing ſo much to be eſteemed a learned

man, as any yeoman or tradesman competently wiſe in his

mother dialect only.

Our *linguiſt* received extraordinary rudiments towards a

good education.

LINGWORT. *n. f.* An herb.

LINIMENT. *n. f.* [liniment, French; linimentum, Lat.] Oint-

ment; baſam; unguent.

The noſtrils, and the jugular arteries, ought to be anoint-

ed every morning with this *liniment* or baſam.

The wiſe author of nature hath provided on the rump two

glandules, which the bird catches hold upon with her bill,

and ſqueezes out an oily pap or *liniment*, fit for the inunction

of the feathers.

LINING. *n. f.* [from *line*.]

1. The inner covering of any thing; the inner double of a

garment.

Was I deceived, or did a ſable cloud

Turn forth her ſilver *lining* on the night.

The folds in the griddle of the noſe is covered with a *lining*,

which differs from the facing of the tongue.

The gown with ſtiff embroidery ſhining,

Looks charming with a ſlighter *lining*.

2. That which is within.

The *lining* of his coſſers ſhall make coats

To deck our ſoldiers for theſe Iriſh wars.

LINK. *n. f.* [Gelencke, German.]

1. A ſingle ring of a chain.

The Roman ſtate, whoſe courſe will yet go on

The way it takes, cracking ten thouſand curbs

Of more ſtrong *links* aſunder, than can ever

Appear in your impediment.

The moral of that poetical fiction, that the uppermoſt *link*

of all the ſeries of ſubordinate cauſes, is faſtened to Jupiter's

chair, ſignifies an uſeful truth.

Truths hang together in a chain of mutual dependance;

you cannot draw one *link* without attracting others.

While ſhe does her upward flight ſuſtain,

Touching each *link* of the continued chain,

At length ſhe is oblig'd and forc'd to ſee

A fiſt, a ſource, a life, a deity.

2. Any thing doubled and cloſed together.

Make a *link* of horſe hair very ſtrong, and faſten it to the

end of the ſtick that ſprings.

3. A chain; any thing connecting.

Nor airleſs dungeon, nor ſtrong *links* of iron,

Can be retentive to the ſtrength of ſpirit.

The *link* of nature draw me; fleſh of fleſh,

Bone of my bone thou art.

Fire, flood and earth, and air, by this were bound,

And love, the common *link*, the new creation crown'd.

4. Any ſingle part of a ſeries or chain of conſequences; a gra-

dation in ratiocination; a propoſition joined to a foregoing

and following propoſition.

The thread and train of conſequences in intellecive rati-

cination is often long, and chained together by divers

links, which cannot be done in imaginative ratiocination by

ſome attributed to brutes.

5. A ſeries: this ſenſe is improper. Addiſon has uſed *link* for

chain.

LIN

Though I have here only choſen this ſingle *link* of martyr.

I might find out others among thoſe names which are ſtill

extant, that delivered down this account of our Saviour in a

ſucceſſive tradition.

6. [From *λίγνος*.] A torch made of pitch and hards.

O, thou art an everlaſting bonfire light; thou haſt ſaved

me a thouſand marks in *links* and torches, walking with thee

in the night betwixt tavern and tavern.

Whereas hiſtory ſhould be the torch of truth, he makes

her in divers places a fuliginous *link* of lies.

Round as a globe, and liquor'd every chink,

Goodly and great he fails behind his *link*.

One that bore a *link*

On a ſudden clapp'd his flaming cudgel,

Like Linſtock, to the horſe's touch-hole.

7. Perhaps in the following paſſage it may mean lamp-black.

There was no *link* to colour Peter's hat;

And Walter's dagger was not come from ſheathing.

To **LINK**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To complicate; as, the links of a chain.

Descending tread us down

Thus drooping; or with *linked* thunderbolts

Transfix us to the bottom of this gulph.

Against eating cares,

Lap me in ſoft Lydian airs;

Married to immortal verſe,

Such as the meeting ſoul may pierce

In notes, with many a winding bought

Of *linked* ſweetneſs long drawn out.

2. To unite; to conjoin in concord.

They're to *link* d in friendſhip,

That young prince Edward marries Warwick's daughter.

3. To join.

Link towns to towns with avenues of oak,

Incloſe whole downs in walls, 'tis all a joke.

So from the firſt eternal order ran,

And creature *link* d to creature, man to man.

4. To join by confederacy or contract.

They make an offer of themſelves into the ſervice of that

enemy, with whoſe ſervants they *link* themſelves in to near a

bond.

Be adviſed for the beſt,

Ere thou thy daughter *link* in holy band

Of wedlock, to that new unknown gueſt.

Blood in princes *link* d not in ſuch fort,

As that it is of any pow'r to tye.

5. To connect.

New hope to ſpring

Out of deſpair; joys, but with fear yet *link* d.

God has *link* d our hopes and our duty together.

So gracious hath God been to us, as to *link* together our

duty and our intereſt, and to make thoſe very things the in-

ſtances of our obedience, which are the natural means and

cauſes of our happineſs.

6. To unite or concatenate in a regular ſeries of conſequences.

Theſe things are *linked*, and, as it were, chained one to

another: we labour to eat, and we eat to live, and we live

to do good; and the good which we do is as ſeed ſown, with

reference unto a future harveſt.

Tell me, which part it does neceſſitate?

I'll chuſe the other; there I'll *link* th' effect;

A chain, which ſeems to catch themſelves project!

By which chain of ideas thus viſibly *linked* together in

train, i. e. each intermediate idea agreeing on each ſide with

theſe two, it is immediately placed between, the ideas of

men and ſelf-determination appear to be connected.

LINKBOY. *n. f.* [link and boy.] A boy that carries a torch to

accommodate paſſengers with light.

What a ridiculous thing it was, that the continued ſha-

dow of the earth ſhould be broken by ſudden miraculous di-

ſcuſions of light, to prevent the officiouſneſs of the *linkboy*.

Though thou art tempted by the *linkman's* call,

Yet truſt him not along the lonely wall.

In the black form of cinder wench he came.

O may no *linkboy* interrupt their love.

LI'NET. *n. f.* [linet, French.] A ſmall ſinging bird.

The ſwallows make uſe of celandine, the *linet* of euphra-

gia, for the repairing of their light.

Is it for thee the *linet* pours his throat?

LI'NSEED. *n. f.* [ſemen lini, Latin.] The ſeed of flax, which is

much uſed in medicine.

The joints may be cloſed with a cement of lime, *linſeed*

oil, and cotton.

LI'NSEYWOOLSEY. *adj.* [linen and wool.] Made of linen and

wool mixed. Vile; mean; of different and unſuitable parts.

A lawleſs *linſeywoolſey* brother,

Half of one order, half another.

Peel'd, patch'd and pyebald, *linſeywoolſey* brothers,

Grave mummings! ſleeveleſs ſome, and ſhirtleſs others.

LIP. *n. f.* [from the noun.] To kiſs.

Have *lip*, and trembled kiſſing.

LIP. *n. f.* [from the noun.] To kiſs.

Have *lip*, and trembled kiſſing.

LIP. *n. f.* [from the noun.] To kiſs.

Have *lip*, and trembled kiſſing.

LIP. *n. f.* [from the noun.] To kiſs.

Have *lip*, and trembled kiſſing.

LIP. *n. f.* [from the noun.] To kiſs.

Have *lip*, and trembled kiſſing.

LIP. *n. f.* [from the noun.] To kiſs.

Have *lip*, and trembled kiſſing.

LIP. *n. f.* [from the noun.] To kiſs.

Have *lip*, and trembled kiſſing.

LIP. *n. f.* [from the noun.] To kiſs.

Have *lip*, and trembled kiſſing.

LIP. *n. f.* [from the noun.] To kiſs.

Have *lip*, and trembled kiſſing.

LIP. *n. f.* [from the noun.] To kiſs.

Have *lip*, and trembled kiſſing.

LIP. *n. f.* [from the noun.] To kiſs.

Have *lip*, and trembled kiſſing.

LIP. *n. f.* [from the noun.] To kiſs.

Have *lip*, and trembled kiſſing.

LIP. *n. f.* [from the noun.] To kiſs.

Have *lip*, and trembled kiſſing.

LIP. *n. f.* [from the noun.] To kiſs.

Have *lip*, and trembled kiſſing.

LIP. *n. f.* [from the noun.] To kiſs.

Have *lip*, and trembled kiſſing.

LIP. *n. f.* [from the noun.] To kiſs.

Have *lip*, and trembled kiſſing.

LIP

LIPSTOCK. *n. f.* [luite or lente, Teutonic, lini and ſtock.] A ſtaff of wood with a match at the end of it, uſed by gunners in firing cannon.

The nimble gunner

With *lipſtock* now the devilish cannon touches,

And down goes all before him.

The diſtance judg'd for ſhot of ev'ry ſize,

The *lipſtock's* touch, the pond'rous ball expires.

LINT. *n. f.* [linteum, Latin; lin, Welſh and Erſe.]

1. The ſoft ſubſtance commonly called flax.

2. Lint ſcraped into ſoft woolly ſubſtance to lay on ſores.

I dreſſed them up with unguentum baſilici cuni vitello ovi,

upon pledgits of *lint*.

LINTEL. *n. f.* [linteaux, from linteal, French.] That part of

the door frame that lies croſs the door poſts over head.

Take a bunch of hyſop, and dip it in the blood that is in

the baſon, and ſtrike the *lintel* and the two ſide poſts.

When you lay any timber on brick work, as *lintels* over

windows, lay them in loam, which is a great preſerver of

timber.